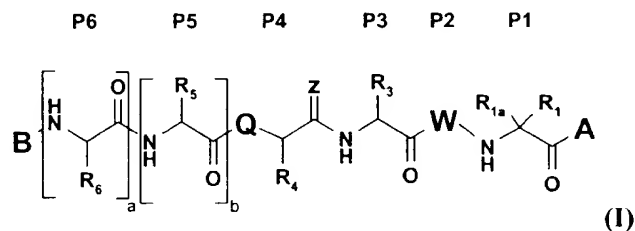


CLEAN COPY OF AMENDED CLAIMS

1. (Four Times Amended) A compound of formula I or a racemate, a diastereoisomer or an optical isomer thereof:



wherein Q is CH<sub>2</sub> or N-Y wherein Y is H or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl;

a) when Q is CH<sub>2</sub>, a is 0, b is 0, and B is an amide derivative of formula R<sub>11a</sub>N(R<sub>11b</sub>)-C(O)- wherein R<sub>11a</sub> is H; C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl; C<sub>6</sub> aryl; C<sub>7-10</sub> alkylaryl; C<sub>3-7</sub> cycloalkyl or C<sub>4-8</sub> (alkylcycloalkyl) optionally substituted with carboxyl; or heterocycle-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl;

and R<sub>11b</sub> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted with carboxyl, (C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy)carbonyl or phenylmethoxycarbonyl; or C<sub>7-16</sub> aralkyl substituted on the aromatic portion with carboxyl, (C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy)carbonyl or phenylmethoxycarbonyl;

or R<sub>11a</sub> and R<sub>11b</sub> are joined to form a 3 to 7-membered nitrogen-containing ring optionally substituted with carboxyl or (C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy) carbonyl;

or

b) when Q is N-Y, a is 0 or 1, b is 0 or 1, and

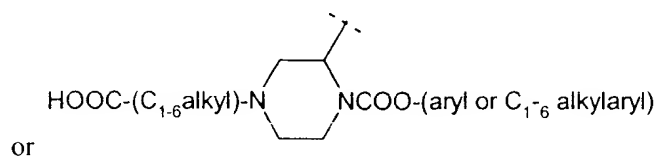
B is an acyl derivative of formula R<sub>11</sub>-C(O)- or a sulfonyl of formula R<sub>11</sub>-SO<sub>2</sub> wherein

R<sub>11</sub> is (i) C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl optionally substituted with carboxyl or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkanoyloxy; C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy; or carboxyl substituted with 1 to 3 C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituents;

(ii) C<sub>3-7</sub> cycloalkyl or C<sub>4-10</sub> alkylcycloalkyl, both optionally substituted with carboxyl, (C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy)carbonyl or phenylmethoxycarbonyl;

(iii) C<sub>6</sub> or C<sub>10</sub> aryl or C<sub>7-16</sub> aralkyl optionally substituted with C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, hydroxy, or amino optionally substituted with C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; or

(iv) Het optionally substituted with C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, hydroxy, amino optionally substituted with C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, or amido optionally substituted with C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl,



R<sub>6</sub>, when present, is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl substituted with carboxyl;

R<sub>5</sub>, when present, is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl optionally substituted with carboxyl;

and

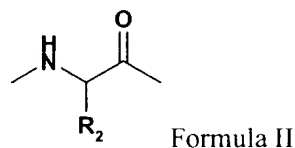
c) when Q is either CH<sub>2</sub> or N-Y, then

R<sub>4</sub> is C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-7</sub> cycloalkyl or C<sub>4-10</sub> (alkylcycloalkyl);

z is oxo or thioxo;

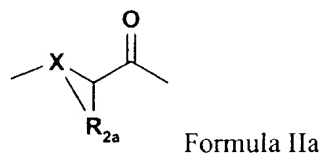
R<sub>3</sub> is C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl optionally substituted with carboxyl, C<sub>3-7</sub> cycloalkyl or C<sub>4-10</sub> (alkylcycloalkyl);

W is a group of formula II:



wherein R<sub>2</sub> is C<sub>1-10</sub> alkyl or C<sub>3-10</sub> cycloalkyl optionally substituted with carboxyl or an ester or amide thereof; C<sub>6</sub> or C<sub>10</sub> aryl or C<sub>7-16</sub> aralkyl; or

W is a group of formula IIa:



wherein X is CH or N; and

R<sub>2a</sub> is divalent C<sub>3-4</sub> alkylene which together with X and the carbon atom to which X and R<sub>2a</sub> are attached form a 5- or 6-membered ring, said ring optionally substituted with OH; SH; NH<sub>2</sub>; carboxyl; R<sub>12</sub>; CH<sub>2</sub>-R<sub>12</sub>, OR<sub>12</sub>, C(O)OR<sub>12</sub>, SR<sub>12</sub>, NHR<sub>12</sub> or NR<sub>12</sub>R<sub>12a</sub>;

wherein R<sub>12</sub> and R<sub>12a</sub> are independently a saturated or unsaturated C<sub>3-7</sub> cycloalkyl or C<sub>4-10</sub> (alkyl cycloalkyl) being optionally mono-, di- or tri-substituted with R<sub>15</sub>,

or R<sub>12</sub> and R<sub>12a</sub> is a C<sub>6</sub> or C<sub>10</sub> aryl or C<sub>7-16</sub> aralkyl optionally mono-, di- or tri-substituted with R<sub>15</sub>, or R<sub>12</sub> and R<sub>12a</sub> is Het or (lower alkyl)-Het optionally mono-, di- or tri-substituted with R<sub>15</sub>,

wherein each R<sub>15</sub> is independently C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy; amino optionally

mono- or di-substituted with C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; sulfonyl; NO<sub>2</sub>; OH; SH; halo; haloalkyl;

amido optionally mono-substituted with C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>6</sub> or C<sub>10</sub> aryl, C<sub>7-16</sub> aralkyl,

Het or (lower alkyl)-Het; carboxyl; carboxy(lower alkyl); C<sub>6</sub> or C<sub>10</sub> aryl, C<sub>7-16</sub> aralkyl or Het, said aryl, aralkyl or Het being optionally substituted with R<sub>16</sub>; wherein R<sub>16</sub> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy; amino optionally mono- or di-substituted with C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; sulfonyl; NO<sub>2</sub>; OH; SH; halo; haloalkyl; carboxyl; amide; or (lower alkyl)amide;

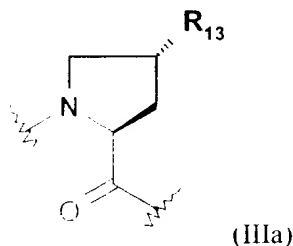
or X is CH or N; and R<sub>2a</sub> is a divalent C<sub>3-4</sub> alkylene which together with X and the carbon atom to which X and R<sub>2a</sub> are attached form a 5- or 6-membered ring which in turn is fused with a second 5-, 6- or 7-membered ring to form a bicyclic system wherein the second ring is substituted with OR<sub>12a</sub>, wherein R<sub>12a</sub> is C<sub>7-16</sub> aralkyl;

R<sub>1a</sub> is hydrogen, and R<sub>1</sub> is the side chain of an amino acid selected from the group consisting of cysteine (Cys), aminobutyric acid (Abu), norvaline (Nva) and allylglycine (AlGly); or

R<sub>1a</sub> and R<sub>1</sub> together form a 3- to 6-membered ring optionally substituted with R<sub>14</sub> wherein R<sub>14</sub> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>3-5</sub> cycloalkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl, C<sub>2-6</sub> alkynyl, C<sub>6</sub> aryl or C<sub>7-10</sub> aralkyl all optionally substituted with halo; and

A is hydroxy; or C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylamino, di(C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl)amino or phenyl-C<sub>1-6</sub> alkylamino; wherein Het is a five-, six-, or seven-membered saturated or unsaturated, including aromatic, heterocycle containing from one to four heteroatoms selected from nitrogen, oxygen and sulfur, which heterocycle is optionally fused to a benzene ring; or a non-toxic salt or ester thereof.

26. (Amended) The compound of formula I according to claim 25, wherein R<sub>2a</sub> is the side chain of proline substituted with R<sub>13</sub> at the 4-position with the stereochemistry shown in formula IIIa:

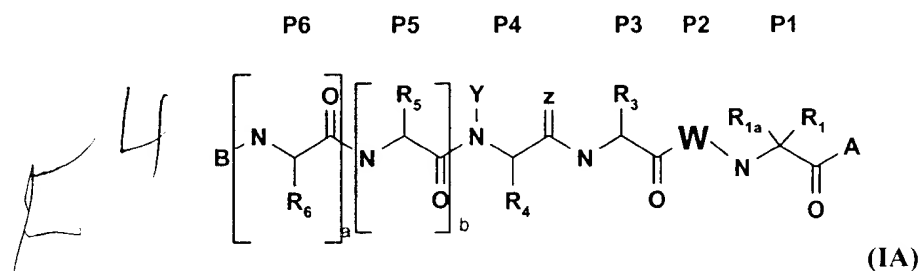


wherein R<sub>13</sub> is S-R<sub>12</sub> or O-R<sub>12</sub> wherein R<sub>12</sub> is a C<sub>6</sub> or C<sub>10</sub> aryl, C<sub>7-16</sub> aralkyl, Het or -CH<sub>2</sub>-Het, all optionally mono-, di- or tri-substituted with R<sub>15</sub>,

wherein R<sub>15</sub> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl; C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy; amino; di(lower alkyl)amino; (lower alkyl)amide; C<sub>6</sub> or C<sub>10</sub> aryl, or Het, said aryl or Het being optionally substituted with R<sub>16</sub>, and R<sub>16</sub> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkoxy; amino; di(lower alkyl)amino; (lower alkyl)amide; halo; or trifluoromethyl.

- E 3 30. (Twice Amended) The compound of formula I according to claim 1, wherein  $R_{1a}$  is hydrogen and  $R_1$  is the side chain of the amino acid selected from the group consisting of: cysteine (Cys), aminobutyric acid (Abu), norvaline (Nva), and allylglycine (AlGly).

40. (Twice Amended) A compound of formula (IA) or a racemate, a diastereoisomer or an optical isomer thereof:



wherein Y is H or  $C_{1-6}$  alkyl;

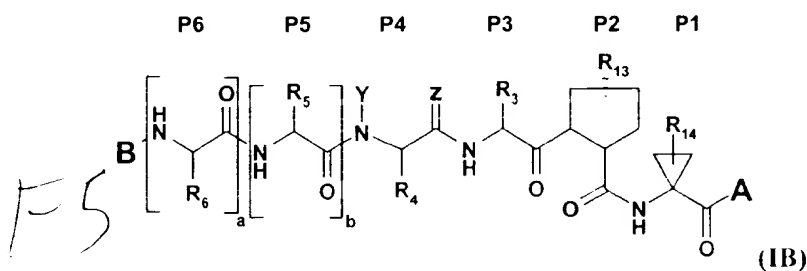
a is 0 or 1;

b is 0 or 1;

B is as defined in claim 1, paragraph b);

$R_6$ ,  $R_5$ ,  $R_4$ ,  $Z$ ,  $R_3$ ,  $W$ ,  $R_1$ ,  $R_{1a}$  and A are as defined in claim 1.

45. (Three Times Amended) A compound of formula IB or a diastereoisomer, an optical isomer, a racemic mixture of diastereoisomers or a racemic mixture of optical isomers thereof:



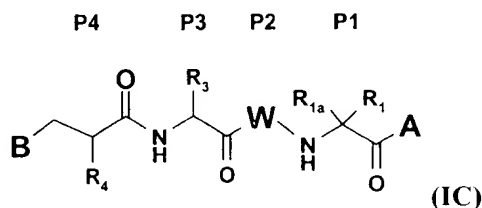
wherein

B, a, b,  $R_6$ ,  $R_5$ , Y,  $R_4$ ,  $Z$ ,  $R_3$ , and A are as defined in claim 1.

$R_{13}$  is  $R_{12}$ ,  $OR_{12}$ ,  $C(O)OR_{12}$ ,  $SR_{12}$ ,  $NHR_{12}$  or  $NR_{12}R_{12a}$  wherein  $R_{12}$  and  $R_{12a}$  are as defined in claim 1; and

R<sub>14</sub> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl, C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl optionally substituted with halogen; C<sub>6-10</sub> aryl or C<sub>7-10</sub> aralkyl optionally substituted with halogen; or a non-toxic salt or ester thereof.

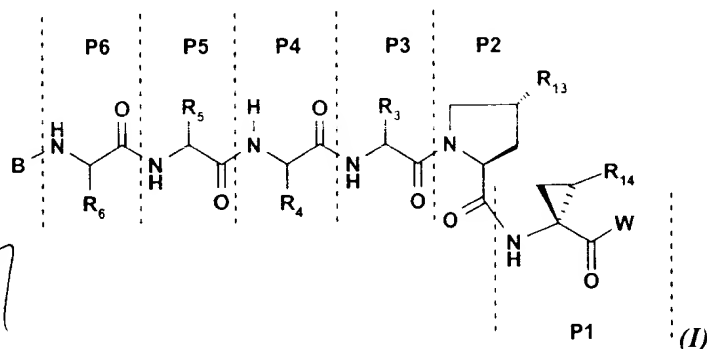
67. (Twice Amended) A compound of formula IC or a racemate, a diastereoisomer or an optical isomer thereof:




wherein B is as defined in claim 1, paragraph a);

$R_4, R_3, W, R_{1a}, R_1$ , and  $A$  are as defined in claim 1.

78. (Amended) A compound of formula (I):



wherein B, P6, P5, P4, P3, R<sub>13</sub>, and R<sub>14</sub> are as defined below, said compound selected from the group consisting of:

Tab 7 Cpd#	B	P6	P5	P4	P3	R <sub>13</sub>	R <sub>14</sub>	W
701	Ac	Asp	D- GLU	Ile	Val	OBn	Et	NH-(S)- CHMePh
and 702	Dnl	Asp	D- GLU	Chg	Tbg		vinyl	OH

86. (Amended) A tetrapeptide of formula I according to claim 77, selected from the group consisting of compound #: 602; 603; 605; 606; 607; 608; 609; 610; 611; 614; 615; 616; 618;

619; 620; 621; 623; 624; 625; 626; 628; 629; 630; 631; 632; 633; 634 and 635.

Please cancel claims 89-92 without prejudice.

E9

96. (Twice Amended) A composition comprising an anti-hepatitis C virally effective amount of a compound of formula I according to claim 1, or a non-toxic salt or ester thereof, in admixture with a non-toxic carrier medium or auxiliary agent.

Please cancel claims 97 and 98 without prejudice.

E10

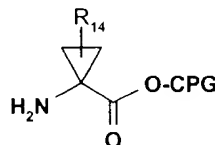
99. (Amended) A combination comprising a compound of formula I according to claim 1, or a non-toxic salt or ester thereof, and an interferon in admixture with a non-toxic carrier medium or auxiliary agent.

Please add the following new claims 103 to 115:

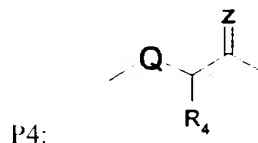
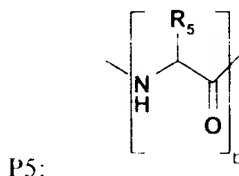
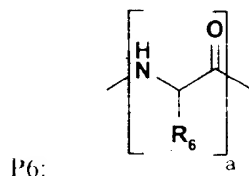
--103. A process for the preparation of a peptide compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein P1 is a substituted aminocyclopropyl carboxylic acid residue, comprising the steps of:

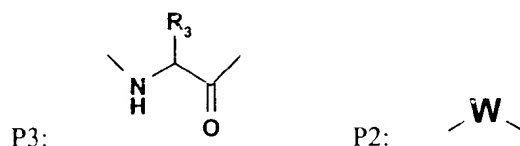
(1) coupling a peptide of the formula: APG-P6-P5-P4-P3-P2-OH with a P1 intermediate of formula:

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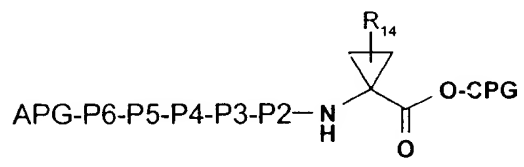


wherein R<sub>14</sub> is C<sub>1-6</sub> alkyl or C<sub>2-6</sub> alkenyl optionally substituted with halogen, APG is an amino protecting group, CPG is a carboxyl protecting group and P6 to P2 are as defined below:

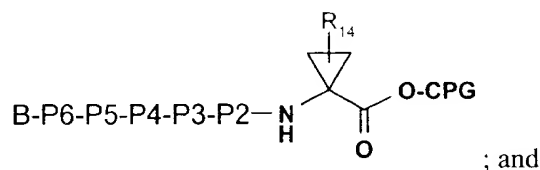




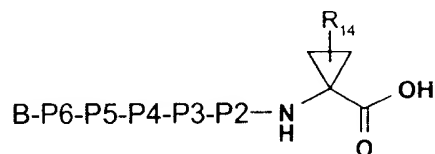
wherein W, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, Z, Q, R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, a and b are as defined in Claim 1, to obtain a compound of the following formula:



(2) cleaving the APG in the compound obtained in step (1) and reacting the resulting unprotected product with a compound of the formula B-Cl wherein B is as defined in claim 1 to obtain a compound of the following formula:



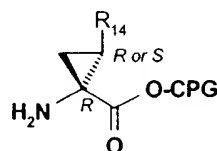
(3) cleaving the CPG in the compound obtained in step (2) to obtain a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 having the following formula:



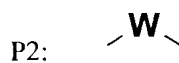
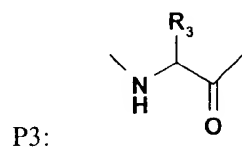
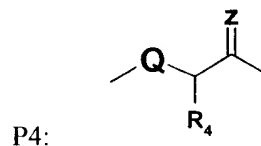
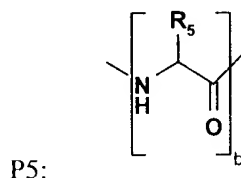
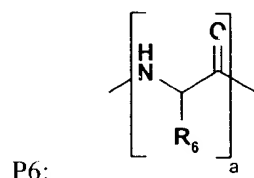
and wherein one or more of the side-chain functionalities in groups P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6 may be protected and deprotected as is necessary during the process.

104. A process for the preparation of a peptide compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein P1 is a substituted aminocyclopropyl carboxylic acid residue, comprising the steps of:

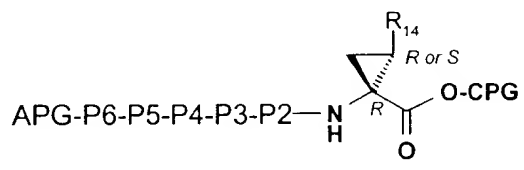
(1) coupling a peptide of the formula: APG-P6-P5-P4-P3-P2-OH with a P1 intermediate of formula:



wherein  $R_{14}$  is ethyl, vinyl or bromovinyl, APG is an amino protecting group, CPG is a carboxyl protecting group and P6 to P2 are as defined below:

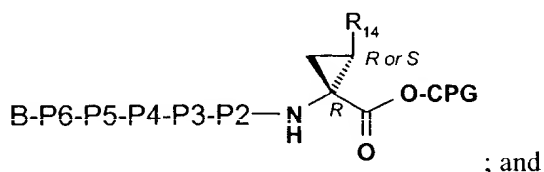


wherein W,  $R_3$ ,  $R_4$ , Z, Q,  $R_5$ ,  $R_6$ , a and b are as defined in Claim 1, to obtain a compound of the following formula:

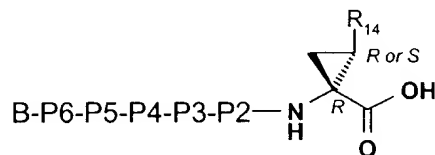


(2) cleaving the APG in the compound obtained in step (1) and reacting the resulting unprotected product with a compound of the formula B-Cl wherein B is as defined in claim 1 to obtain a compound of the following formula:





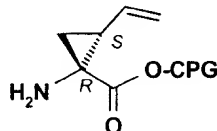
(3) cleaving the CPG in the compound obtained in step (2) to obtain a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 having the following formula:



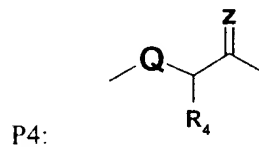
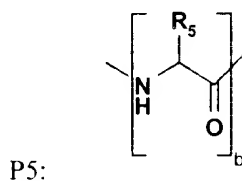
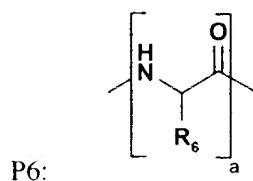
and wherein one or more of the side-chain functionalities in groups P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6 may be protected and deprotected as is necessary during the process.

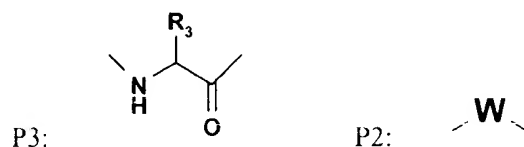
105. A process for the preparation of a peptide compound of formula (I) according to claim 1, wherein P1 is a substituted aminocyclopropyl carboxylic acid residue, comprising the steps of:

(1) coupling a peptide of the formula: APG-P6-P5-P4-P3-P2-OH with a P1 intermediate of formula:

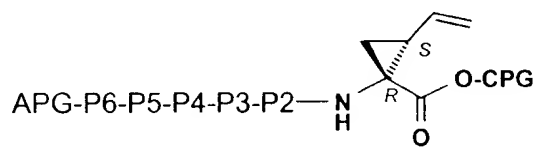


wherein APG is an amino protecting group, CPG is a carboxyl protecting group and P6 to P2 are as defined below:

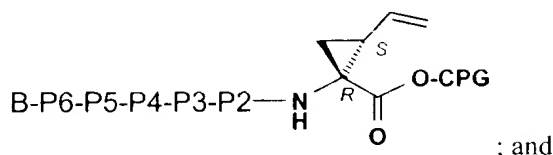




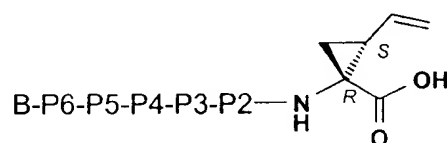
wherein W, R<sub>3</sub>, R<sub>4</sub>, Z, Q, R<sub>5</sub>, R<sub>6</sub>, a and b are as defined in Claim 1, to obtain a compound of the following formula:



(2) cleaving the APG in the compound obtained in step (1) and reacting the resulting unprotected product with a compound of the formula B-Cl wherein B is as defined in claim 1 to obtain a compound of the following formula:



(3) cleaving the CPG in the compound obtained in step (2) to obtain a compound of formula (I) according to claim 1 having the following formula:



and wherein one or more of the side-chain functionalities in groups P2, P3, P4, P5 and P6 may be protected and deprotected as is necessary during the process.

106. The process according to any one of claims 103 to 105 wherein said carboxyl protecting group (CPG) is selected from the group consisting of:  
alkyl esters, aralkyl esters, and esters being cleavable by mild base treatment or mild reductive means.

107. A method inhibiting hepatitis C nonstructural protein-3 protease (HCV NS3 protease)

comprising contacting HCV NS3 protease with a compound of claim 1 for a time and under conditions effective to inhibit HCV NS3 protease.

108. A method of inhibiting hepatitis C nonstructural protein-3 protease (HCV NS3 protease) in a cell comprising contacting a cell containing HCV NS3 protease with a compound of claim 1 for a time and under conditions effective to inhibit HCV NS3 protease.

109. A method of inhibiting hepatitis C nonstructural protein-3 protease (HCV NS3 protease) in a mammal infected with hepatitis C virus comprising administering a compound of claim 1 to said mammal for a time and under conditions effective to inhibit HCV NS3 protease.

110. A method of inhibiting hepatitis C nonstructural protein-3 (HCV NS3 protease) in a human infected with hepatitis C virus comprising administering a compound of claim 1 to said human for a time and under conditions effective to inhibit HCV NS3 protease.

111. A method of inhibiting replication of hepatitis C virus comprising contacting hepatitis C virus with a compound of claim 1 for a time and under conditions effective to inhibit hepatitis C nonstructural protein-3 (HCV NS3) protease.

112. A method of inhibiting replication of hepatitis C virus in a mammal infected with hepatitis C virus comprising administering a compound of claim 1 to said mammal for a time and under conditions effective to inhibit hepatitis C nonstructural protein-3 (HCV NS3) protease.

113. A method of inhibiting replication of hepatitis C virus in a human infected with hepatitis C virus comprising administering a compound of claim 1 to said human for a time and under conditions effective to inhibit hepatitis C nonstructural protein-3 (HCV NS3) protease.

114. A combination according to claim 99, further comprising ribavirin.

115. A combination comprising a compound of formula I according to claim 1, or a non-toxic salt or ester thereof, and ribavirin in admixture with a non-toxic carrier medium or auxiliary agent {--

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